NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

LESS WORK FOR HOFMANN.

ONE CONCERT A WEEK SUGGESTED.

THE RESULT OF THE LAST MEDICAL FXAMINATION NOT LIKELY TO SUIT MR. ABBEY. It was about 3 a. m. vesterday when Doctors Louis A. Sayre, Austin Flint and Allan McLane Hamilton finished and signed their report on the condition of Josef Hofmann, Dr. Simon Baruch the boy's medical attendant, had agreed with his associates up to a certain point, but finding himself unable to coincide in all their conclusions, went away about an hour before the others. Their report was made to Henry E. Abbey and was by him furnished for publication. It is given below with only the omission of some medical details:

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The questions given below, referring to the physical condition of Josef Hofmann, have been proposed to us and are answered as exactly as our opportunities for an examination of the boy have permitted. These answers are based in part on the results of our examination and in part upon statements made by the father and by the boy humself. An examination was made on the evening of February 20 and another examination was made on the evening of February 21, but Mr. Hefmann declined to allow his son to appear.

Question 1.—" What is the present bedily and mental condition of Josef Hofmann?" A.—" Josef Hofmann is a well developed boy, of ordinary size for his age, with his said to be ten and one-third years. His muscles are vigorous, especially those of the arms and hands. His theracle and abdeminal organs are in a normal condition. He is said to extant sleep well and his directive organs act with regularity. His behavior is rather r sites and nervous, but there is nothing abnormal in his movements. A physical examination does

of known. In this special direction, least lifetiment is no dinary boy and his physical organization is not to be meas-ed by or imary stan lards. It is necessary to state this, as bears upon certain existing conditions, which in an ordina-ty child mixth be required as abnormal. The bay appears the perfectly healthy, well and strong, with the following

"His temperature taken in the mouth at about S p. m. on February 20, was a shade above 100° Fabr. The normal range of temperature in the mouth is between 97½° and 99½°. The temperature in this case is slightly above the normal standard. The unise on February 20 was 100 in the minute. There was some progularity in the pulse both in the rate, rhythm and tension, but these progularities are

"The only conditions of the child that perhaps might be regarded as abnormal are the slight elevation in temperature, the ruber replicand streatly irregular pulse, and one ether irregularity. During public performances the boy is in a condition of more or less nervous exultation. Whether his be a necessary condition of his organisation or not, or whether it be abnormal for him, it is impossible for us to say. This question will be in a measure answered in reply to succeeding interrogatories.

Question 2—" Is he saffering from any organic disease it."

Question 2—"Is he safering from any organic measure."

A. "This we answor in the negative."

Question 3—"Is he suffering from nervous prostration or any affection of the nervous system?" A.—"In general terms we answer this question in the nervotive. The slight winations from normal standards which we observed in the

viriations from normal standards, which we observed in the temperature and pulse, do not influst necrous prestration or any organic affection of the necrous system; but they may be the result of overwork."

Question 1—"Is there or is there not have while ice of overwork revealed by his physical examination!" A.—"If the temperature and pulse be regarded as a regard these conditions, if they be not peculiarties of constitution, may nosmally be attributed to overwork is public per ordances. The part which Josef Ho mann has beened in many concerts has per topicaborious. It is much mare thanks por radia assigned to a single artist, and in view of the delicate nervous organization and the youth of the boy, it may be regarded as overwork." HIS WORK SHOULD BE REDUCED A LITTLE.

Question 5-"Will further appearances in public, as a pinnist, to the extent as herebfore. For conserts a week, be in any way projected to his health?" A.—"If the boy be now suffering from everwork, this should not be continued. He should either have complete reat for a time or his work should be diminished. It would be safe to reduce his per should be diminished. It would be safe to reduce his per-formances for the present transcriptor a west, and to di-minish the work at that one ext. In our contion, he should not play more than one serious composition for plane and or heatrs, one improvisation on a given trame, and one solo I' is a question, whether with his love for music and his pe-entiar organization, this would not be better than to deprive him of an exchemoust which he has always seemed to enjoy. It is mainly with the idea of preserving the extraor finary musical genius of this boy until it shall rough its unature de-relogment, that precautious should be taken that would not seem necessary in the instance of one less gifted. It does not seem rulent that, at ores on, he should do more at any one concert than we have just indicated, and he should be care-fully watched and every repartions hould be taken against impairment of his general health. These productions can be properly carried out only by his parents."

Question 6.—If we, to what extent may be appear and p-riorm in public without any praintice to his bodily or mental height? A.—This question has already been partly an exceed. He should not perform in public more than four times a week; he should have auple time to treat between his public performances, he should never interfere with the sleep which about 6 his are required. He should also have the usual diversion which children color. To the should never interfere with the in any way injurious to him? A.—"He should also have the usual diversion which children color." We have the usual diversion which children color." Guestion 7.—"Will travelling from city to city to perform be in any way injurious to him?" A.—"He should travel with all the case and comfort that are possible. He should metravel at night, and he should have proper not after a journey before he appears in unide. With those restrictions it is not probable that a journey once a week or even wice a week, of not more than six or circh hours, what he injurious. Finally, the boy is a gonly and is not of the same nervous organization as other children of his age. His remerions organization as other onlines of the same state in markable promise calls for unusual care. His general health should be the most carefully guarded. He is said to have weighed fifty six pounds when he left Europe for this country, and he is now said to weigh sixty-three pounds. This shows that he has not been to any considerable extent injuried by the work which he has done within the last few

LOUIS A. SAYRE, AUSTIN FLINT, ALIAN MCLANE HAMILTON,

Marcus Mayer, Mr. Abbey's general business manager, was asked if the recommendation that, for the present, Josef should give only one concert a week was acceptable, and said: " No. One concert a week would not be remunerative.

Charles Wolf, Josef Hofmann's manager, expressed his belief that if Josef was now ill or nervous, his condition was due to the excite-ment caused by the change in his surroundings, the frequent examinations by medical men, and the extent to which he had been interviewed, and not to his having played too much in public. Immediately after his examination in the Mayor's office. Mr. Wolf declared that it had been more injurious to Josef than the giving of twenty

injurious to Josef than the giving of twenty concerts.

Neither Mr. Hofmann nor Josef could be seen yesterday. It was stated by Professor Lambert, with whom they are now living, that by the advice of his counsel, Mr. Einstein, Mr. Hofmann and Josef denied themselves to reporters. Professor Lambert asserted that his own actions and motives had been grossly maligned, and he had instructed his lawyer to demand a retraction.

It was stated that the Hofmann's wardrobe had been regained from the Sheriff. The property belonging to Mr. Hofmann attached, in the vaults of a safe-deposit company, is said to consist of \$11,000 in West Shore bonds. Mr. Hofmann is reported to have had a bank account, but to have withdrawn his funds before an attachment could be issued.

withdrawn his funds before an attachment could be issued.

Dr. Baruch was seen during the afternoon at his home in East Sixticth-st. He had not at the time seen the report submitted to Mr. Abbey, and a copy was shown him. He said he had seen Josef during the day and would see him again in the evening, after which he would be prepared to make a statement. Dr. Baruch added that he thought Josef should be removed from Professor Lambert's, where the accommodations were not large eneugh or of a character fitted for a boy who could carn such large sums; and that he had forbidden Josef's taking any more walking exercise for the present, though he might go out riding.

DR. BARUCH'S "MINORITY" EEPORT.

DR. BARUCH'S "MINORITY" REPORT. The ioliowing is what may be called the "minor-

nty" report of Dr. Baruch: I agree with the facts relating to the examination of Josef Hofmann and with the conclusion that he is not at present suffering with any or anic listage. An irreconciled differ-ence regarding the interpretation of the symptoms and with succeptanting the interpretation of the symptoms had writed in my withdrawal at 2 s.m. I regard a mouth temperature "a place above 100" Fabrea sels" as decided a dimornal. Winderlich on Medical Thormometry says that the "mean cominal temperature is 38.0" and anything above or below most be looked upon as at least a specials. But it is not the nost be looked upon as at leasts again us. But it is not the as persuare so much as the possible character of the child's pulse which sirkes make a serious someten. The report mays, "there was a me irregularity in its rate, rhythm and tension, but those are signit," Now a nulse is after regular or irregular, and do not accomize degrees of irregularity. The simple fact irregularity in every quality of the pulse in conjunction with the other symptoms affords decided evidence of nervous degrees.

derangement.

While, therefore, I am not prepared to say that the child suffers from any or came disease, the manifestations of all the suffers from any or came disease, the manifestations of all the suffers from any or came disease, the manifestations of all the symptoms (referred to in the report) as far as we have knowledge in the last few days point conclusively to the fact that Josef Hofmann is now suffering the leritimate effects of the enormous mental atruit imposed on him by an almost continuous appearance atruit imposed on him by an almost continuous appearance in concerts since May 17, 1847—concerts involving, as the report states "more or less nervous exvitation," and demanding besites the great phresical strain inchiental to long journeys over lind and sea. The audition manifestations of journeys over lind and seather to the recent impositions of more exacting programmes, or to the cambiative effect of his long-continues efforts, or to a combination of both causes. My conclusion, therefore, is that inasmuch as his present condition is und obtain due to the remove the emitting cases, and if recommend such complete mental rest as can only be obtained by a to all abstinence from public appairances and discretion of the mind into other channels, until the child's normal condition and powers of continuous are restored.

This wonderful massed prolify is entitled to the most

antirance are restored.

This wonderful musical profigr is entitled to the most careful and discrete management and only the reflection that I should feel culpable to the highest degree did I permit his

health to be jeopardized overcomes my repugnance to this The condition of Joseph since the examination

February 21, 6 p. m.-Pulse 96, irregular; temperature 99 8-10°. February 22, 11 a, m.—Pulse 100, irregular ; tempearature 99 8-10°. February 22, 7 p. m.-Pulse 94, irregular; temperature

Last night he complained of shivering fits.

LABOUCHERE ATTACKS SALISBURY THE PREMIER'S HATRED OF FRANCE.

A DEMAND FOR MORE PUBLICITY IN THE CONTI-NENTAL POLICY IS WITHDRAWN AFTER DEBATE. LONDON, Feb. 22.-The House of Commons today negatived an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech proposing the creation of

a tribunal on judicial rents in Scotland. A motion to veto the address was then approved, after which, on a motion that the report on the address be adopted. Mr. Labouchere moved to insert in the report a request that the House be informed whether the correspondence with the Italian Government bound the Government to intervene in the

whether the correspondence with the Italian Government bound the Government to intervene in the event of war between Francs and Italy. Headvised Lord Salisbury to take the country into his confidence, as Bismarck had done. England had every reason to distrust Lord Salisbury, who was wilting to drag the country into a war in order to save his policy toward Ireland from criticism. The foreign policy of Lord Salisbury was hatred toward France [cries of "No"] and jealousy toward Russia. The reason he hated France was obvious. It was a republic, progressing and prosperous, without aristorats, without royalties and without hereditary ruling families directing the affairs of state. Parliamene must watch a Minister so biased and refuse to assent to his minelling in Continental matters relating either to territorial or dynastic settlements, even if made in concert with Europe.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said he could not understand Mr. Labonchere's purpose in making these statements, which were most mischievous in their tendency and most reckless in their particularity. ICheers.] No responsible statesman of France would attribute such his policy to Lord Salisbury, least of all those Frenesstatesmen who had had dealings with Lord Salisbury during his conduct of the foreign affairs a Eaglant. [Cheers.] The Government would not lay confidential correspondence before the House, but Sir James could reassure the House that no encagement had been entered into with Italy or any other Power that was not known to Parliament. He hoped the danger to the pasce of Europe was not greater—pethips it was less—than a year ago. He relied upon the House to meet the motion with a simple negative.

Mr. Giadstone said he heard with extreme satis-

ago. He relied upon the House to meet the motion with a simple negative.

Mr. Gladstone said be heard—with extreme satisfaction Sir James Forgusson's a surface; that the Government had conducted a poacy of harmony with France. He was content with the declaration just obtained of the Government's poacy. He with France. He was content with the dectaration just obtained of the Government's bodiety. He was confident that no disposition existed on the Liberal side to press for undue disclosures. [Cheers.] He believed that the course taken by Lord Salisbury had been sometimes entirely in accordance with sound principles for regulating the foreign policy of England. He earnestly hoped that whatever happened in Europe a unity of sentiment of all parties on the foreign policy would be attained, thus doubling the moral force of England and immensely increasing her power when constrained to interfere. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. H. Smith congratulated the House on the tone of Mr. Glaidtone's remarks. It was worthy the ancient repution of the House and the responsibilities attaching to a statesman who had occupied a high position under the Government. There had always been cordial relations with France, and there was not the singless ground for the suspicion that anything had been done to trench upon the existing harmony. [Cheers.]

STILL TROUBLED OVER BULGARIA.

Constant copie, 1cb. 22.—News from Philippopolis says that a regiment has been ordered from Silvno Bourgao, and it is expected that part of the Philproposis garrison will also be ordered there. It is scheved that Bourgas and Varna will be fortified hussia would protest against the f itilication of Varna

The Sultan has sent a contribution for the relief of destrute Mussulmans in Eastern Rumelia and has previded a system of free emigration.

London, Feb. 22.—It is stated that Austria agrees with Russia in hoding that Frince Ferdinand's presence in Rulgaria is lilegal, but recognizes his election to the throne as legal.

Rally is said to have declared that she will coopera e with England and Austria in any action they was take to record to Enteria.

may take in regard to Bulgaria.

IRISH POLICE ARREST A "DVNAMITER." Dublin, Feb. 22.-A man was arrested to-day at Co craine, County Londonderry, who had a quantity of dynamite in his possession. He declared that he intended to use the explosive for quarrying purposes,

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL DENIES. dressing the Oxford Union Society to-night, denied that he had called the Irish people "foul flends." He had never said and would never say a word to discredit the Irish people. With regard to the Irish question, was an Irish Parliament a just aspiration of Irishmen? Did England have an English Parliament? He had known many purely English matters ment? He had known many purely English matters to be decided by Irish and Scotch votes. He reminded his hearers how marvellously Lord Hartington's prophecy on the occasion of Mr. Butt's introduction of a Home Rule proposal in Parliament had been fulfilled. That prophecy was that any coquetting with the question by English members would lead to disruption. The chances of Home Rule being carried, however, were microscopical. The present Parliament was likely to last until 1893. Between now and then many things might bappen. The Irish party would, probably go to pieces. Where would it be without Mr. Gladstone's oratory? The whole project was doomed to failure.

A PRIEST ROBBED OF \$2,400. Montreal, Feb. 22 (Special).-Abbe Hamel, of New-York, was robbed of \$2,400 on the train this morning, his satchel, which he had by is side on the seat. his sached, which he had by is such in the seat. On arriving at Plattsburg, as is cristimary, the passengers left the train for breakfast, Abbe Hamel leaving his satchel behind him. When he came back he found that a woman of rather suspicious appearance had, clong with the satenel, disappeared.

INCREASING INSURANCE RATES. Montreal, Feb 22 (Special). - A meeting of fire in surance men was held here to-day, and it was decided to increase the rate on all buildings, except dweiling-houses and three years' risks, twenty per cent.

THE MIDNIGHT REPORT FROM SAN REMO. San Reme, Feb. 22.—The Crown Prince has passed a good day. He talked cheerfully for a long time with the Prince of Wales, both in the merning and in the afternoon. He will go out of doors in a few days, should the weather improve. He slept well last night.

London, Feb. 23.— The Lancet has received a telegram confirming the reports that the German Crown Prince is making favorable progress.

ENTRA STEAMERS ON OURAN ROUTES. London, Feb. 22.-The Cunard and other steamship companies are arranging to run extra steames on their loutes. It is expected that there will be a large increase in Irish emigration this year

IT IS APPROVED BY LORD SALISBURY. London, Feb. 22.-Mr. Phelps, the American Min-ister, had a long interview to-day with Lord Salishury on the subject of the Fisheries Treaty, the text of which was before them. Lord Salisbury expressed approval of the substance and form of the document.

AN EDITOR'S SENTENCE SET ASIDE. Dublin, Feb. 22.-The Exchange Court has set aside the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed by the Criminal Court in the case of Mr. Walsh, editor of "The Westerd Feople," on the ground of irregular publication of the nodices forbidding meetings of sup-pressed branches of the National League.

EAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.-A bronze statue in honor of Sergeant William Jasper, of Revolutionary fan was unveiled here to day in the presence of 10,000 people. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, who delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the monument in 1879, was the orator of the day. The monument was erected by the Jasper Monument
Association, which is composed of thirteen citizens
of Savannah, representing the thirteen original States
of the Union. The statue rests upon a granite monument on one of the principal squares of the city.
Its unveiling is made the occasion of three days festival, which began to-day with a militars parade and a
review of troops by the Governor of the State.

IN THE HALL WHERE FREMONT WAS NOME

Pittsburg. Feb. 22.—The Young Men's Republicar Tariff Club celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of the Republican party to right at Lafayette Hall, in this city, where the first National convention was

held. Addresses were made by Congressman Dalzett, Thomas M. Marshall, and the Rev. Mr. Douglass. After the meeting a banquet was given at the Monongahela House.

CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS. THE WOUNDED AT MT. VERNON DOING

CARED FOR BY WOMEN OF THE VARIOUS CHURCHES -AID FROM OTHER TOWNS.

JBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Mr. Vernon, Ill., feb. 22.-The scene of Sunday's disster is this morning considerably changed. The rulus have been cleared away from many parts of the square, and little shantles here and there serve for store rooms for the merchants who have suffered the loss of their business houses that were once the pride of the city. Every available workman in the city is busy repairing damages. The entire force of the Louisville and Nashparts of the town. The work of clearing away the ruins will occupy the balance of the week.

There have been no deaths to-day, but several of the injured are expected to die. The latter, as far as heard from, are generally improving and many who have here-tofore been reported as seriously injured are to be seen on the streets. The patients in the Supreme Court House, the improvised hospital for the victims of the storm, are reported as improving. A new arrival at the hospital is Mrs. Sarah Fields, who is terribly bruised and injured. The infant child of Mrs. Stephen Wells, badly injured. The infant child of Mrs. Stephen Wells, badly burned, is expected to die. Mrs. Augusta Hoffman, age seventy-seven, who is terribly bruised about the head and neck, rested easily this morning. Mrs. David Yearwood was better. Mrs. Mary Sursa was badly injured, but rested easily. Miss Emma Fields, thirteen years of age, has been brought to the Court House, her hip being badly fractured. In the colored ward this morning were "Ed" Harpers, arms broken: John Isom, arm amputated; Walter Jones, internal injuries: Ellen Jones, right leg amputated. All the patients in the Court House have the best possible attention, the ladies of the various churches taking the utmost gare of the unfortunate. Trains from every direction continue to bring people from all over the country. A train arrived this morning on the Air Line from Louisville, which brought fully 1,500 people. Subscriptions and supplies are pouring in and the distress is being rapidly alleviated.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Feb. 22 (Special).—At Blythewood, in this State, there is great excitement on account of quarrel between the two families of Hogan and Hoffman. The origin of the trouble was the betrayal of Hattie Hogan by Thomas Hoffman. Miss Hogan's father at the point of a pistel made Hoffman promise to marry the girl, but on the day of the wedding the young man was missing. Hegan searched for his daughter's betrayer for two weeks and then returned to Blythewood to hold the other Hoffmans responsible, one of them being the Mayor of the town. Yesterday one of them being the Mayor of the town. Yesterday Hogan held a pistol to Mayor Hoffman's head and hersewhipped hiat. He then went five miles to a mill where another brother, "Jack" Hoffman, was found, and while a friend of Hogan covered Hoffman with a Winchester rifle the enraged rather wore out a whip on him. Then the Hoffman family surrounded Hogan's house. The citizens telegraphed to Winnsboro for aid, and a sheriff and posse was sent at once to Hlythewood. Meantime the judge at Winnsboro telegraphed to Mayor Hoffman, not knowing that he was engaged in the riot, to preserve the peace at all hazards. The sheriff's posse arrived in time to arrest the Mayor before there was bloodshed.

BUITER CONVENTION OF THE LOWER LAKE

STATES. FINDLAY, Ohio, Feb. 22 (Special).—The butter, egg and poultry dealers of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, met here to-day in their twelith annual convention, with delegates from over sixty towns present, as well as a number of representatives from N w-York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other great consuming centres. The convention fixed the price of eg s at \$\overline{T}_2\$ cents per dozen until New-York prices drop below 17 cents, when the members of the association below 17 cents, when the members of the association below 17 cents, when the members of the association are to make a corresponding reduction. A committee was appointed to confer with the classification committees of all ralway times east of Chicago with a view to securing a uniform car rate for produce. The other matters disposed of by the convention were merely of routine. The following officers were elected: President, E. Thomas, Urbana, Oldo; vice-president, C. H. Brownell, Washington, Penn.; secretary and recusiver, J. R. Seymour, Kenton, Onio. Warsaw, Ind., was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

PROHIBITION NOMINEES IN PHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22 (Special).—The Prohibitionists cid a State conv. ption here to-day. Everything was harmonious until the section of the platform relating to sudrage was reached, and then the Rev. O. W. Scott, of Newport, tried to commit the convention to woman suffrage. Every speaker except one said he favored so in the platform. Mr. Scott finally said that having so in the platform. Mr. Secti linally said that having down our the fact that the delegates favored woman suffrage his object was accomplished and he would witadraw the resolution. The full ticket named is as folk we. For Govenor, George W. Gould, of North Providence; Lieutenant-Governor, Captain H. T. Scott, of Newper, Attorney-General, John T. Blodgett, of Providence; Treasurer, A. B. Chadsey, of North Kingston; Secretary of State, Frederick Q. Warner, of Bristol.

This is the first straight-out ticket the party has no en in this State for several years. A full set of siegates to the Indianapolis convention, headed by eorge H. State, of Providence, was elected.

MRS. AMMON RELEASED FROM JAIL. CLEVELAND, Feb. 22 (Special).- Mrs. Josephine Am-Judge Hamilton for contempt of court, was released by the Cuyahoga County Circuit Court to-day on an application to suspend the execution of the order of the court below. Mrs. Ammon was in jail fortytwo days. Josie Blann, a young woman not of sound mind but owning considerable property, boarded with Mrs. Ammon. Attorney T. II. Johnson was the guardian of the woman, but he was distasteful to her and Mrs. Ammon. An effort was made to have him removed, but Mr. Johnson made an effort to get him removed, but Mr. Johnson made an effort to get possession of his ward. She was hidden by Mrs. Ammon, and Johnson began habeas corpus proceed-ings. At the hearing Mrs. Ammon was ashed as a witness if she knew where Miss Blann was. She re-fused to answer either the lawyer or the court, and the Judge imprisoned and fined her \$100 for con-tempt. Mrs. Ammon had her apartments in the jail elegantly furnished and refused to purge herself of contempt.

TO RESUME WORK AT ELIZABETHPORT.

Felix N. Gerson, private secretary of Superin endent Keim, of the Reading Company, said to a TRIBUNE reporter last night that the work of shipping coal at the company's Edzabethport docks would be resumed this morning. Mr. Gerson received a telegram yesterday morning stating that 100 cars were their way, and would arrive at Elizabeth last night. The company has all the men necessary to night. The company has all the men necessary to carry on the work and many applicants have been turned away. Despite rumors to the contrary, none of the striking coal handlers will be taken back under any circumstances. The new men are quartered in three passenger cars and guarded by a force of Pinkerton detectives. The company's representatives do not fear any trouble from the strikers and the police are confident that there will be none.

PRINCETON, N. J. Feb. 22 (Special).-The annual winter sports and gymnastic exhibition of Princeton College were held in the gymnasium this afternoon. The following is the list: Running high jump, Chapin '00, 5 fee: 1 1-2 inches 'Putting shot, Ring '88, 33 feet; tumbling by college gymnasts; tug of war, won by Black '88; light weight wrestling, Nicodemus '90 touble trapeze, Stevens 'eo and Terhune '89; spring board jump, Shoull, '80, 8 feet 2 inches; feather weight wres 1 ns. Hancook '91; balancing trainers. White '88; horizontal for the chiege gymnasts; flying trainers, white '80 and Techune '80, a mobales by college gymnasts.

Pittshung, Feb. 22.—It was learned to-day by a re-porter of "The Chronicle Telegraph," that the sisters of the Ursuline Order, in this city, who recently rebelled against the Church interfering with their temporal affairs, are leaving quietly for their houses in Franca. The sisters have a handsome convent here which cost nearly \$50,000, but the rebellious nuns ha e resolved to desire their heautiful home and return to their native land. A number of the staters have already succeeded in elu ing the vigilance of the superiors and the others are watching an opportunity to escape.

Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 22 .- At the Union Knitting Mill last night, Ira Wilcox was attending a "Whizzer," which makes 1,200 revolutions a minute, when he was caught in a loop of the goods and drawn into the machine by the arm and whirled around the shaft and like body and legs were mangled. Wilcox is forty-two years of age and has six children dependent on his labor for support. There is no prospect of his recovery.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL LAW AND ORDER Philadelphia, Feb. 22 (Special).-The sixth annual ession of the Law and Order Society of the United

MRS. CLEVELAND ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHEERED-EXERCISES AT THE SUB-TROPICAL EXPOSITION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 22 .- To-day-the first ime a Democratic President ever set foot on Florida soil-was a red-letter day in the annals of this city. Twice have Republican Presidents, Grant and Arthur, been entertained here; but Mr. Cleveland's visit at this time with his wife rendered the circumstances of his trip so peculiar as to cause the people of this State to rise en masse and to give him a reception truly royal in its character. For all this, Cleveland's winsome ways are true loadstone. The streets began to be thronged at an early hour, and by 2 p. m. there were fully 30,000 people along the line of the procession. The reception committee, consisting of Mayors Burbridge and Smith and twenty of the leading citizens, proceeded to the station. As the train stopped Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the platform, and deafening cheers and gun-salutes rent the air. The President assisted her to alight, and they were followed by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. Captain William M. Davidson made the party welcome to Florida and led them into the reception-room where the committee were awaiting them.

appeared they were most heartily cheered, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The President looked wan and tired. Mrs. Cleveland looked well, but was rather pale. She wore a black felt travelling bonnet with a veil half concealing hem face, a dress of dark green serge, heavily braided, and a tan-colored coat.

After lunch the Presidential party made ready for the procession to the Sub-Tropical. The route to the Sub-Tropical was lined with thousands and the cheering was continuous. A salute of twenty-one guns received them there and the special committee them executed them to the grand callery in one guns received them there and the special committee then escorted them to the grand gallery in the building. An immense throng greeted them, and when J. J. Daniel arose to introduce the President 6,000 recople were gathered in the building. He extended a warm welcome to the President and assured him that Florida's heart beat high for him. Congratulations were given to the Chief Magistrate for his successful administration and predictions were made for its continuance.

Mayor Burbridge soon after escorted the Presi-

dential party to the carriages outside. As they

THE PRESIDENT MAKES A SHORT SPEECH.

Mr. Daniel: It is with the greatest gratification that I am sermitted to see the wonders of your State, and to meet your permitted to see the wonders of your state, and to meet your warm-hearted people. The welcome you have given to me makes me already feel quite at my ease. Every one must be impressed with the greatness of our country and with the diversity of its climate and its products. when he finds that in a travel of twenty four hours he leaves behind winter and snow to exchange them for the balur air, the bloom and the verdure of summer. A citizen of the United States in search of health and pleasure or of comfort needs not to leave American soil nor lose the protection of American institutions. The advantage of foreign travel, I these things in our own land which will be of interest and instruction oftentimes to those who are interested in looking on the sights of foreign lands. on this special visit in the helitay I have taken I propos to leave behind me all the cares of office and devote the short time at my disposal to the full creased conception of the wealth, the presently and the beauty of my country, I believe I shall return to my post of duty better able to serve you and all my fellow-citizens. [Lond and continued cheers.]

Mrs. Cleveland and others of the party were then introduced and the cheers for Mr. Cleveland were especially loud and long. The party were a public reception was given at 8:30. Over 1.00 people passed to shake hands with the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and the crowds lingered around the hotel till a late hour. The decorations at the Sub-Tropical were magnificent and wholly of a tropical character. The President expressed his surprise at the magnitude of the exposition. The party will leave to-morrow noon for Indian River, and will be turned loose among the fine groves in that section, as that is one thing he is really anxious for.

In section all contracts made at cut rates, but it was voted down. It is asserted that several of the lines have made at cut rates, but it was voted down. It is asserted that several of the lines have made conteacts with shippers at present tariffs running up to June 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22.—Superintendent Black, of the Jefferson, Malison and Indianapolis Railroad the instance of Sir Charles Tupper. While I do not regard these exclusions as of great consequence for our fishermen, yet, these privileges should not have been surrendered unless we obtained something in return for them.

Affilman the lines in the lines in the instance of Sir Charles Tupper. While I do not regard these exclusions as of great consequence for our fishermen, yet, these privileges should not have been surrendered unless we obtained should not have been surrendered unless we obtained should not have been surrendered the lines. He said: "So far as my found in the creaty is a surprise at the magnitude of the exposition. The party will leave to-morrow noon for Indian River, and will be turned loose among the fine greatly anxious for.

President will be turned loose among the fine greatly anxious for.

In most cut rains at cut rates, but if the lines in the lines in the lines in the surfact the lines. He said contracts with shippers at present tariffs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAILW

THE TRIAL OF STAIN AND CROMWELL. FORGING THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE LINK BY LINK

BANGOR, Mc., Feb. 22.-At the Stain murder trial this morning Mrs. Mary A. Bean testified to seeing young Stain at Parlin Pond at the time he said he was there, with a team identical with that described by young J. H. Parlin testifled that he saw Cromwell at North

ABOUT THE PRISONERS.

Anson in the summer of 1877. He was one of the three men whom he saw on the sidewalk near the savings bank building. John F. Harvey, of Medfield, testified that he had

known Stain about thirty years and Cromwell sixteen. Their business then was principally stealing. The witness had heard Cromwell tell of the Dexter murder. Among other things he saul; "Cashier Barron, of the Dexter Savings Bank, knocked down, gagged and placed in a vault, where he died. Stain and I did the

Mrs. A. E. Milier, of Bangor, identified Stain as one of Mrs. A. E. Milier, of Bangor, identified Stain as one of the men who engaged board with her on the Friday previous to the robbery.

Stephen Field testified that on the day of the murder he met a team coming toward Dexter, with three people in it, one of whom he identified as Stain.

Mrs. Annanda D. Cheaves testified: "I saw a stranger in Dexter on February 21, the day before the murder, on Main-st. His hat sat bars and he gave me a sale glance which startled and thrilled me, and I thought I could recognize him again. He were a cap and a brown over-cost."

that."
The witness continued: "I saw two strangers on Mainst the afternoon of Friday. They came out of the bank building entrance and passed across the street near me. One of them was the mun I saw the day before, and this time he had on a felt bat."

DID THE CHILDREN DIE OF NEGLECT.

THEIR MOTHER SAYS THEY DID NOT GET PROPER CARE IN THE PUBLIC PEST HOUSE. The three young children of Michael Hennessey who have been lying at the pest house outside Elizabeth,

N. J., suffering from smallpox died on Tuesday night. A report was circulated that their death had been caused by neglect. The mother of the children, who was at the pest house with them says that they had insufficient food and medicine. On several occasions, the woman says, they had sent to Brant's drug-store for medicine prescribed by Dr. Beckwith drug-store for medicine prescribed by Dr. Beckwith who had charge of the pest house, and were told that as no order had been received from the doctor, it could not be furnished. Druggied Brant, when seen by a Thibbent reporter, emphatically denied the story and showed his books in confirmation. City Treasurer Wheian, who is President of the Beard of Health and Health Inspector Reeve also deay the story and say all 'he smallpox patients had, to their personal knowledge received every possible attention.

Keeper McDede, of the Aims House, where the pest house is situated, said that the doctor visited the patients for three days consecutively and every other day thereafter. Any statement that the doctor was absent for several days, he says, is false. Dr. Beckwith said: "I am prepared to prove that the woman's story is utterly untrue. I demand an investigation." BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 22.-By an explosion of dynamite in the Rock Cut in Fourth-st., eighteen men were hurt, and eight are now in the hospital. One died upon reaching the hospital and the others cannot live. The explosion was caused by some cartridges fused last Saturday, but not exploded until the men resumed work about them.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 22 (special).—Lewis E. Stanton, United States District-Attorney for Connecticut, has

FOUND DEAD IN JAMAICA BAY. The body of a dead man, supposed to be that of John Peters, of No. 145 Van Sicklen ave., Brooklyn, was found yesterday in the lee of Jamaica Bay, near the Broad Changel, by William Course Bay, near the Broad Channel, by William Grover, of Centrevillo-ave., WoodRAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE NEW SUIT AGAINST GOULD AND SAGE

THE REORGANIZATION OF A WESTERN ROAD. The suit begun in the Supreme Court, of John S. Stanton, a broker, against the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Jay Gould, Russell Sage and others con cerned in the foreclosure and reorganization of the predecessor company to the Fort Scott, Wichita and Western Railroad, will be pushed vigorously by the plaintiff. It grows out of the reorganization agreement of last May by which the stockholders of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad were promised by the Gould people an equal amount for their holdings in the stock of the new Fort Scott, Wichita and Western Road (\$7,600,000) on payment of \$10 per share assess

the new Fort Scott, Wichita and Western Road (\$7,630,000) on payment of \$10 per share assessment, which was also to be represented in new stock. On May 23, the Missouri Pacific, through the Union Trust Company, bid in the road, after the stockholders had deposited their stock with the Mercantile Trust Company, according to the plan. Counsel for Mr. Stanton claims that without notice to the committee of stockholders of the Fort Scott road the Gould people, after its sale, organized the new corporation and the Union Trust Company conveyed to it all the property. The counsel also assert that none of the Gould people nor the Missouri Pacific deposited any stock of the old Fort Scott road with the Mercantile Trust Company; that the road is being run by the Missouri Pacific and in its interest and that the Missouri Pacific is seeking to deprive the Fort Scott stockholders of the stock of the new company to when they are entitled; and that the defendants have issued a second mortgage to secure \$1,000.000 income bonds contrary to the agreement with the stockholders. The Mercantile Trust Company has never demanded the assessment of \$10 a share for the old Fort Scott Road and has never received any of the new stock of the new company, but Mr. Stanton has offered to pay the required assessment and has demanded the new stock. The suit is breught to compel its surrender by the Gould people. The reorganization agreement of hist. May was signed on behalf of the St. Louis. Fort Scott and Wichita read stockholders by their committee, Mr. Stanton, John H. Small and ¹ Goodheart.

Pussell Sage lang has a city a hackmalling scheme. "It is a picavine totality," he said, "and doesn't involve \$25,000 any way. Perlaps it would not have been brought if it had not been for the throatened involve \$25,000 any way. Perlaps it would not have been brought for the reorganization of the throatened in an incelline consumer. He probably bought of the Wichita read, and there is nothing in it to complain a out. These was no fecrease in the debt a

THE WESTERN RATE WAR. ALL DEFORTS TO BEING ABOUT A TRUCE ARE VAIN -NEW REDUCTIONS THREATENED.

Chleago, Feb. 22.-" The more we talked, the wider

Northwest.

A proposition was made at to-day's meeting of the A proposition was made at to-day's meeting of the Conference Committee of Western lines to submit for inspection all contracts made at cut rates, but it was voted down. It is asserted that several of the lines have made contracts with shippers at present tariffs running up to June J.

REPORT IN WASHINGTON THAT HE IS TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GOVERNMENT WORK. Washington, Feb. 22.-It is said in official circles

that General Newton, Commissioner of Public Works in New-York city, will soon resign and accept a ition under the general Government in the gift of umissioner of Public Works expires on May 1, It is not certain that he would be reappointed as no one can tell who will be Mayor of New-York at that time. It is understood, too, that General Newton does not take kindly to the badgerings of politicians who are seeking places for their friends, and the supervision of an engineering work of some kind under the control of the Government is much more to his liking. General Newton, it is understood, will not resign for some time. His appointment will not be made

until the President returns from his Southern trip. The work he will probably be engaged on is the Harlem River improvement, although he may return to his last employment of removing obstructions to the entrance of New-York Harbor at Hell Gate or at

CRITICISING THE PATENT LAWS.

PRACTICAL MEN ARRAIGN THE BUREAU FOR INEF-FICIENCY—REMEDY TO BE ASKED OF CONGRESS. PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.-There was a lively debate in o-day's convention of electric light men on the manreport of the legal committee presented by Mr. Stow-art, of Baltimore, the Patent Office and the patent laws were subjected to a vigorous criticism. The laws were denounced as superannuated, being practically the substance of those of 1836. The report pointed out the inefficiency of the laws to secure prompt recognition of patent rights, showed that valuable doc-uments were carelessly secured at the Washington office and were constantly liable to destruction and decaring that patent cases were shamefully treated by the United States courts, advocated a new court for

the United States courts, advocated a new court for the exclusive trial of patent cases.

The report was vigorously attacked by Mr. Leggett, of Detroit, who contended that the electric light interest—had always enjoyed handsome treatment in regard to patent laws. Dr. Moser and Mr. Phelps, of New-Yora, disagreed emphatically with this view, and were in favor of laying their grievances before Congress and demanding reform. Finally the legal committee was instructed to nige tenaciously upon Congress the necessity of revising the patent laws. A delegation will go to Washington to commence operations at once.

MOS UNION VETERAN LEAGUE ENCAMPMENT. Youngstown, Ohio, Peb. 22 (Special)—The second National Encampment of the Union Veteran League began its session here to-day. The organization is composed of soldiers, sailors and marines of the Union, who volunteered for a term of three years and were honorably discharged a ter a service of at least two continuous years. No drafted person or substitute is eligible for membership. Though only two years old the organization has nineteen encampments, with a membership of over 4,000. The visiting veterans flags and banners were dispaised on every side. They were tendered the hospitality of the city by Mayor Steele, National Commander George B. Chambers, of Pittsburg, making an eloquent response. After a parade this afternoon the Encampment began its session, transacting only routine business until 6 o'clock, when the visitors were feasted by the local encampment. The Encampment will not adjourn before Friday and an election o officers will be held tomorrow evening. Almong the prominent candidates for National Commander is Congressman Harry White, of Indiana, who is Judge Advocate General of the organization. were welcomed with the booming of cannon, and

SENATOR FRYE'S VIEWS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE TREATY CAREFULLY ANALYZED. TS PROBABLE REJECTION BY THE SENATE-PRIVE LEGES SURRENDERED UNDER THE VARIOUS AR-TICLES-NEW EXCLUSIONS INTRODUCED-

OLD RIGHTS PRESENTED UNDER THIN DISGUISES-JUGGLING WITH FISH-ERMEN'S NECESSITIES-A VIR-TUAL CAPITULATION OF EV-ERYTHING DESIRABLE. [ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-A still closer examination of the Fisheries treaty reveals in almost every line a new surrender of rights on the part of Secretary Bayard and his " plenipotentiaries." The indignation of the representatives here of the fishermen over what they consider to be a betrayal of their cause by incompetent hands is well voiced by Senator Frye, of Maine. To the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE he consented today to point out the wretched bargain into which Mr. Bayard had been trapped by Mr. Chamberlain and his associates. His incisive analysis of the treaty, taken up point by point, leaves Mr. Bayard not a single coign of vantage from which to defend the extraordinary agreement to which he consented to affix his name.

THE TREATY SURE TO BE REJECTED. In view of the fact that Mr. Frye's judgment

in all matters relating to the fisheries is paramount with his Republican colleagues in the Senate, it is not too much to say that the fate of the treaty is already sealed. It will be rejected by an overwhelming vote. The only question is by how large a majority it will be beaten. Instead of receiving a two-thirds majority, necessary for ratification, it will probably be beaten by a vote twice as large as that required for its rejection. For, however much Democratic Senators may wish to shield the Administration in this, its hour of disgrace a goodly number will no doubt be found unwilling to approve, by their vote, of Mr. Bayard's hamiliating failure to assert the rights of American citizens. The treaty is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations. It depends upon that committee to say how soon the treaty shall be rejected. The quicker it is done, the more pointed and emphatic will be its condemnation of the course of the Administration in this matter. ratification, it will probably be beaten by a vote

SENATOR FRYE'S CRITICISM.

" I sent to the State Department," said Senator Frye to-day, " for a map intending to compare with its aid accurately the treaty of 1818 with that now before the Senate. But the Department that how before the Senate. But the Department is closed and I could not get it. All, therefore, that I can say now touching Article IV of the treaty is based only upon some personal familiarity with the localities mentioned in that article, and for that reason may not be quite as trust worthy as if I had the maps before me. It seems to me, however, that we do surrender a good deal under the articles touching delimitation.

coat, for instance. A coat it shall be closed to one of the state of the carrying light. My recollection of the Bay of Chalcur is that at that point it is at least twenty miles wide. It is an included in this line it is at a point shirty miles wide. Of course, under the treaty of 1818 we were simply excluded from the three-mile shore. We simply excluded from the three-mile shore in the same article is the Bay of Miramichi. I should say therefore, a good deal of this bay. In the same article is the Bay of Miramichi. I should say that that bay is at least fifteen miles wide at the mouth. The new treaty excludes us from it. Fortune Bay in Newfoundhand is also closed to us now. So is Sir Charles Hamilton's Sound. We are also excluded from Barrington Bay in Newfoundhand is also closed to us now. So is Sir Charles Hamilton's Sound. We are also excluded from Barrington Bay in Newfoundhand is also closed to us now. So is Sir Charles Hamilton's Nound. We are also excluded from Barrington Bay in Newfoundhand is also closed to us now. So is Sir Charles Hamilton's Nound. We are also excluded from Barrington Bay in Newfoundhand as also closed to us now. So is Sir Charles Hamilton's Nound. We are also excluded from Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia.

"Regarding St. Mary's Bay, the treaty provides that Long Island and Bryer Island, at St. M. Long Island "Take the Bay of Chaleur, for instance. The

We are also excluded from Barrington Bay in Nova Scotia.

"Regarding St. Mary's Bay, the treaty provides that Long Island and Bryer Island, at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coast of such bay; which is a very large exclusion indeed and a very important one. But, of course, I cannot say without a map what we really have surrendered, and I mention these places only because I have some personal knowledge about them. At any rate, I know that there are exclusions to which we have never been subject up to the present time. They were undoubtedly put into the treaty at the instance of Sir Charles Tupper. While I do not regard these exclusions as of great consequence for our fishermen, yet, these privileges should not have been surrendered unless we obtained something in return for them.

Affirming as New, old established rights

certainly have received no instructions to that effect. The part in reference to the Western divisions of the road is wrong. On the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, we pay as high a rate of wages as on any branch of the system and less than none of them. If a change be made, it will not be based upon mileage, which would certainly result in inequality."

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Bailway Company reports for the quarter ending December 31, 1887.—Gross carnings, \$5.200,730: operating expenses, \$3.141,997; other income, \$55,501.

WILL GENERAL NEWTON RESIGN?

A REPORT IN WASHINGION THAT HE IS TO TAKE

DIRECT VIOLATION OF MARITIME CUSTOMS. " In Article X of the treaty our fishermen are permitted to run into Canadian ports for repairs, shelter, etc., without being obliged to enter at the Custom House for twenty-four hours. As to this provision, I may say that there is not a this provision, I may say that there is not a civilized maritime nation in the world which compels any vessel, fishing or otherwise, that may run in for shelter, repairs or anything of that kind, to report and enter within twenty-four hours. In the ports of the United States I do not believe that for twenty years any Canadian vessel has been compelled to enter, if she ran in for shelter under stress of weather, inside of one day, two days, three and even four days. I know of but two instances which would compel me to qualify somewhat my statement in this respect. In one, the Canadian vessel, after lying in the harbor of Booth Bay, Me., for two days was compelled by the Collector to enter at the Custom House. But this occurred since these troubles began. It has not been our custom. Under this article we are granted, therefore, absolutely nothing.

solutely nothing.

GREAT CONCESSIONS TO AFFLICTED SPAMEN. "Article II, on the other hand, claims to give us omething. It appears that when the good Lord bas sent us rough weather, gales, and things of that kind, and our poor fishermen are compelled to run for the shore line compelled to lun for the shore line of Canada, and they are partially wrecked so that they are forced to throw out their cargo, they can usload the vessel, tranship the cargo and sell it. They may further, when they want to go home and their provisions have been destroyed, replenish their ships with the provisions necessary to save their sailors from starving on the voyage home. A year of so ago one of our vessels coming toward the coast in a storm saw a Canadian vessel wrecked, and with the humanity which ordinarily characterizes sailors went to the rescue and saved the whole crew and part of the cargo. This action detained the rescuers several dars, and when they wished afterward to repleaish their stores, which had been eaten up by the Canadian sailors, the authorities threatened to seize the vessel and drove it to sea. Those American fishermen would have starved if they had not come across a vessel and got something to eat. They have given us, under these circumstances I must admit, the right to buy something to eat, and if this article had been in force then they could not, of course, have driven the vessel to sea without some flour and provisions. This will be regarded as a great concession, I suppose, on the part of a civilized Government.

"This article further provides that when our

cession, I suppose, on the part of a civilized covermment.

"This article further provides that when our fishermen take out a license they may lay in certain provisions and supplies, such as an ordinary trading vessel desires, but which as a rule no fisherman cares for. This certainly is no favor. I never heard of anybody wanting it. Under Articles X and XI, mind you, the necessity for those things is exceedingly exceptional. There is not one vessel in a hundred that wants those things. It is the vessel driven by storm and seeking shelter, the vessel which has lost her food, or has given it away in charity and wants to buy enough to get home on. Those are the caset provided for in this article, and they are altogether exceptional cases.